granted under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. Global Clinical Research Development was permitted in India only after amendment of Schedule Y and said rules in 2005.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is no shortage of manpower to boost Clinical Research in the country. A large pool of Doctors and Para-medical staff are available. Private training institutions like Indian Clinical Research Institute (ICRI) is also coming up in the country.

Polio eradication

100. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of polio infection among children is rising in various States even after being administered several rounds of vaccine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have conducted survey to find out the exact number of children still affected by polio;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the new strategies to be adopted to ensure wipe out of polio virus in children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) The surveillance activities of polio programme is undertaken by National Polio Surveillance Project (NPSP) since 1998. Stool samples of Acute Flaccid Paralysis cases are collected and tested in WHO accredited laboratories for detection of polio virus.

(e)
- Supplementary Immunization Activities are undertaken almost every month in endemic districts.
- In response to detection of polio cases in polio free areas Mop Up immunization activities are being implemented.
- The monovalent oral polio vaccine type 1 and monovalent oral polio vaccine type 3 are being used in the endemic States/districts to finish wild polio virus type 1 and type 3 circulation from the country.

Side effects of drugs in babies

101. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the researchers have found that certain drugs increase asthma risk in babies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to ban these drugs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) For certain anti-asthmatic Drug inhalers (combination of Salmeterol/formeterol with fluticasone, budesonide) researchers have raised concerns that long acting beta-2 against can worsen asthma by increasing symptoms serverity. These drugs may also increase the risk for asthma.

However, Corticosteroids works overtime to reduce inflammation and prevent permanent injury in this lungs. Many studies have shown that the use of inhaled corticosteroids in patients with moderate to severe asthma significantly reduce the rate of rehospitalization and deaths from asthma.

The FDA, USA is continuing to evaluate the safety of Salmeterol for children, and its benefits outweigh its risk.

WHO report on climate change

102. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the World Health Organization (WHO) the climate change will have a serious and damaging impact on human health in South East Asia, including India, as air quality will suffer and respiratory disease will be exacerbated;

(b) if so, what are the other main features of the WHO report;

(c) whether Government has considered the report; and

(d) if so, what are the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Some of the main features of the report issued by the Secretariat of WHO (122nd Session) dated 16-1-08 are that Climate change will have profoundly adverse effects on health through food, air and water. The warming of the planet will be gradual, but the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, such as intense storms, heat waves, droughts and floods, will be abrupt and the consequences will be acutely felt. The earliest and most severe threats are to the developing countries. The worsening of air quality increases the prevalence of asthma and respiratory infections. The populations considered to be at greatest risk, among other people, are large urban agglomerations in delta regions in Asia.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Prime Minister has released India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30-6-08 and, as a part of the National Action Plan, eight National Missions have been launched. The Mission document will be comprehensive as the range of the study preceding it will cover a wide variety of subjects affecting human health and environment on account of climate change.